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EUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1106.

A single year of a great, satisfying love epreads its charm over all the period that follows, and often sweetens a whole life.

—J. G. Holland.

A Northern Confession.

We publish elsewhere some extracts from a book entitled "Reconstruction and the Constitution," by Professor John William Burgess, of Columbia College, New York, which gives a fair insight into the dews of the intelligent and honest men of the North concerning the manner in which the South was treated after sh forces, and forcibly brought back into the Union. Professor Burgess says that ators of the new South was so tyrannic historian from attempting any detailed account of their doings, and inclined then No wonder the Northern historian

shamed to record the facts of that infamous period. No wonder the North deblot out that record completely "a punishment so far in excess that it extinguished every sen to convict and convert." was no crime and there was no sense of culpability with of the South who had their constitutional rights

party which was hostile to the Republican. fair fight and the wounds which are re-

The Republican party was responsible the survivors in the South had been treated with common decency, they might have found it in their hearts to forgive their enemies and conquerors. But the sufficient attention in the public schools reconstruction, which was a war of cowardice and vengeance, whose object was to bring bumiliation and degradation upon a fallen foc. For this crime the South has never forgiven the Republican party, and has never allowed it to get a footbold south of Mason and Dixon's line.

There is some comfort, however, in the test test at least one Northern man has had the courage to confers and denounce the crime and to say that it was without or any palliating circumstance. 3p to inquire why the South is soll? sgalart the Republican party, we shall have grim pleasure in citing them to Professor Burgess's book.

A Noble Example.

Mr. Eugene C. Massle has again lost in his fight for the Torrens system, but have its sethecks, but an intelligent, pro.

at least impressed the public with his intention of retiring from business, but sincerity and his patriotic zeal. He has the decline in value of some of his se fought so persistently and heroleasty curities induced him to go to the West for this reform that some have suspected Australian gold fields in 1833, where he that he had some selfish purpose. Not engaged in the exploitation of mining

ago he conceived the laudable ambition or doing something for his day and generation, of being instrumental in adding of eleven other corporations, with an ag-to our code some statute that would gregate capital of about \$23,000,000. be of permanent benefit to the people of

As a lawyer he was familiar with our crude and expensive method of registering was the fall of the Whitaker Wright land titles and it occurred to him that then began a study of the Torrens sysem and the more he investigated the better he liked it, until opinion became conviction. Once convinced, he set about to establish the system in Vir-We believe in the Torreng system and But we confess that our interest in the much enhanced by our knowlpose. It was refreshing and inspiring to find a man of his position and character consumed with the desire to do a publle service without any selfish consideration. Such zeal may not accomplish its im. mediate object, but it does not fall and

Our Educational Page.

The leading article on our Educational Page to-day deals with the kindergarten practice school of William and Mary College and the work of that school is become an essential feature of the public school system of Virginia and is grow-

Richmond has one of the best training schools in the South for kindergarten under adverse circumstances and could not have been carried on at all, except for the generosity of Miss Fairchild, of New York. But it has done a splendid work and has supplied the kindergarten schools of Richmond with first-class session that the chool has had since it was founded, and we take occasion to direct attention to its work and to the opportunity which it offers to young wonoble profession.

Professor S. C. Mitchell, of Richmon ollege, contributes an article on the work of the Co-operative Education Association Store, Va., discusses the need of normal school training; Mrs. Martha Gielow, president of the Southern Industrial Edueation Association, makes an appeal to branch of education for Southern children; Mr. G. G. Joyner, of Accomac, conpublic schools; Mr. R. H. Hudnall, of public schools at Blacksburg, and a cor respondent whose name is not given, ject of school discipline. There are als tems of news from the Miller School at Crozet and the State Normal School

Interest in our Educational Page grow and we are receiving encouraging words parts of the State. Let us again insist earnestly desire that superintendents teachers and all friends of popular edu cation will join with us in making this in fact as well as in name an educa-

School Discipline.

On our editorial page to-day will be the subject of obelience. This writer to keep pace with compulsory education a constant hindrance to those who would said he, "demands that study, to say nothing of their trying stand shoulder to endurance is not greater than it was the shoulder in defending their families, day before. An appeal to parents of such

accomplish in the way of mental instruction. Obedience is the foundation stone of character, of society and of government itself. It is an axiom of military nities heaped upon a fallen for create a discipline that no man is fit to be a commander until he has learned to obey It is the spirit of obedience that makes government possible, for government is forced.

We fear that this subject is not given necessary to the successful conduct of any damental in the education of the child,

High Financing in London.

It is reported from London that the assets of the J. Whitaker Wright Company, which were estimated to produce He does what he believes to be right, and all the powers of politics cannot turn him more than half of this savings went for expenses.

ures of record, and is another illustra tion of the gullibility of the average Englishman. Whitaker Wright, the auther of these wees, began his financial career at Leadville, Colorado, when he was only twenty-five years of age, In 1885 he left Leadville and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the brokerage business. He became a natur-Land Registry System must and will alized citizen and married. In 1891 hav-As for Mr. Massia himself, he has dollars he went to London with the

so. Mr. Massic is a good cilizen and years properties. In 1897 he returned to Lond 25 deban this, but no matter how we may and organized the London and Glow Glangree with a man, no matter how we Finance Corporation, the parent company

ber of prominent Englishmen-interested. was taken against him until March 10, made an order directing the official receiver as liquidator of the London and a year later. At the time of his capture all the money which he had was less "fraud of a director," which he was said to have defrauded the comapny being from seven and a half to

On December 15, 1901, Wright was found gullty and sentenced to seven years penal servitude, the extreme penalty of the statute. He declared that he was intook his punishment stoically and retired to an adjoining room for conference with his solicitors. During this conference he was apparently calm and gave of feeling. In the midst of conversation, however, he fell over and died instantly, from the effects of some powerful poiso which he had secretly swallowed. It was a most dramatic and tragle close of a remarkable career in high financing,

Unrest in China

However one may look at it, it is very evident that China is in a condition of marked social and economic unrest. The ever, is less easy than the fact. The rather disturbing tone of recent Chinese dispatches may mean that trouble is brewing there for the foreigners, as well as for the ruling dynasty, and it may only mean that China is suffering badly and somewhat vaguely from growing pains. Back of the rather complicated situation, other influences certainly are at work than a mere general antipathy to all foreigners, and to Americans in particular.

It is at first glance a somewhat curious

thing that China's chief hostility toward aliens should be reserved for the one country which has absolutely respected the integrity of her territory. France, England, Germany, Russia and Japan have all, as the New York Sun tory, and their encroachments have as yet aroused far less bitter resentment than our own unfortunate administration of the exclusion act. The explanamore easily than a personal one, and our is the realization of man's perfection. wrongs to China have all been of the latter sort. We have held the Chinaman find that the desires of man are American are recent evidences that the not even in doing, but only in being. this hostility, however, real or wide not yet done that which he feels himself spread, by no means accounts for all the signs of present unquiet in China, Enpear, a part of it, is a more or less strongly organized movement against the ruling dynasty. This revolutionary im, pulse, which seems rather local than genral, does not appear to aim at any more to foreigners. An authority cited by the Evening Post, declares that this movement, upon examination resolves itself tions of a couple of discredited "re-

really akin to a great national awakensuccesses of her island neighbor have supplied to China the spark necessary to revivify her virtually extinguished reform party.

ly imbued with the instincts for progress and growth which have so long lain dor-mant, and to which Japan's brilliant development has suddenly given new point of obedience and instill the spirit of and vital movement in China to-day, and obedience in the pupils, our school sys- the movements against the foreigners and should be done in connection with that tem'is a failure, no matter what it may the ruling Manchus, though they may be neither episodic or transient, yet hardly appear to be more than incidental expressions of it.

Senator Tillman.

His Republican associates in committee have conferred a distinguished honor upon Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, For of the people, and unless there is willing a long time Senator Tillman was the sublect of harsh criticism in the public press both North and South. Extreme in his ner of speech, and when he made a pubof Virginia, but it should be the subject lie address, it was not unusual for him schools, as well as in the higher institu- But there has come a marked change in tions of learning. Strict discipline is public sentiment, and Senator Tillman now is one of the most influential memschool, and absolutely essential and fun- bers of the national Cougress. If he does not have the admiration of the nation, he at least enjoys its respect.

Why the change? Simply because the people have learned that Mr. Tillman is honest in heart and courageous in spirit,

We do not commit ourselves further



A bad stomach Poor Appetile, Flatulency, Haadache.

may despise some of his ways, if he be honest and brave, he may count upon our "distinguished consideration."

The Reform Wave.

A notable victory for clean government was gained in Greater Pittsburg by the election of George W. Guthrie, Democrat, to be the first Mayor of that municipal corporation. A Republican newspaper printed in Philadelphia says that Mr. Guthrie is the embodiment of consciensions with the courage of his conviction, and that his appeal to the voters of Pitts burg was directed to citizens who placed good government above factional and party tags; while his opponent, Jenkinson, was the organization candidate, who enlisted the support of the ring. Jenkinson opened his barrel and was supported by the corporations, but Guthrle appealed to the people to know whether they syndicate." The people responded to his appeal, and protested against bossism.

We have had some startling and alarm ing revelations in our political affairs of late, but it is comforting, reassuring and aroused themselves. Wherever there has been such a reveigtion there has also instance the machine has been overturned and the cause of the people has pre-

The Christian's Aim.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"Be ye, therefore, perfect, even as your Father, which is in Heaven, is perfect."—Matt v: 48.

The Christian's aim is perfection. This is to be distinguished from mere worldly morality. Nor is it mere conformity to a creed, but rather is it aspiration after

No special list of duties are laid down for us to follow, but we are commanded to strive to be like God, Will not that influence our pride and increase our natural vain-glory?

The nature and possibility of human perfection-what it is and how it is attained-are both contained in one single The relationship between father and In character and nature. God made the Insect, the stone, the llly; but God is not the Father of the caterpillar, the Illy or the stone.

When we are commanded to be like God, it implies that God has that nature, of which we already have the germs cannot coalesce with fire; water cannot

not taken the trouble to conceal. The The endiess, infinite void in the soul of God. Satisfaction lies not in having,

able to do. While he was at work, he when done, the thing seemed worthless,

Again: We find infinite capacities of morally. With respect to our moral and spiritual nature we may say that they infinite. Let that man answer who ha of the infinitude of God. No longer is

Once more: This is shown in the powmore than in any other one thing, mar this power confined to the best of mankind but it is possessed to some evnot one or two secrets which no earthly consideration would induce him to beor two (at least) in the world, does not feel a devotion, which all the bribes of the universe, would not be able to shake.

What shall we say to these things? Do they not tell us of an indestructible something, in the nature of man, the origin of which is Divine? The remains of a majesty, which, though it may be sullied, can never be entirely lost? God is so great, so glorious that the

mind is overwhelmed by and shrinks from the contemplation of His excellence. Unless there comes the tender, ennobling thought that we are His children, and our blessed career it is to go on in a continual advance of love and duty towards Him, until we love Him, as we are loved, and know Him, almost, as wo are known; for we shall see Him as

Worldly prudence (miscalled morality) says, "Be honest; you will find you gain better for it." The mistaken religionist only magnifies this on a larger scale. "Your duty," he says, "Is to save your soul. Give up this world to have the next. Lose hell that you may gain hereafter." This may be prudence, yet it is but magnified selfishness, carried on into eternity-none the more noble for being eternal selfishness.

In opposition to all such sentiments as these, thus speaks the Master: "Be ye perfect." Why. "Because your Father, which is in Heaven, is perfect," Do right, because it is godlike to do so. God has linked together well-doing and blessedness. But blessedness is not the nature given here.

It is true, the Master says: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the But when that is made our motive; when we become meek in order that we may inherit here, then the promised enjoyment will not come. If we are merciful merely that we ourselves may bitain mercy, we shall not have that indwelling love of God, which is the result and token of His forgiveness.

Happiness is not our end, and aim. The Christian's aim is perfection, and every one of the sons of God must have

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We are perfecting our list of housekeepers of Richmond and vicinity, and to any woman sending us four cents in stamps and filling out the coupon below, we will send absolutely free any one of the following souvenirs:

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RICHMOND, VA

their Lord. mean the attainment of a state beyond which there can be no change. Politirest for man here. There is no resting in the present, no satisfaction in the past. The motto on the Christian's ban-

ner must ever be "Forward."

life perfection, he will always be in a condition to make continual advances towards it. His role should be a continual effort to do his best; but his best of today must be a better best, than that of yesterday.

The trifles of life earnestly met and conquered are not perfection, but they produce in the loyal and humble soul see the Lord.

"The trivial round, the common task, Will furnish all we need to ask; Room to deny ourselves, a road To bring us daily nearer God."

After nineteen years of service in Congress, General Charles H. Grosvenor has Eleventh Ohlo District in the House. The Generals' own county did not give him a gard as more or less significant in its post abroad, though no satisfactory eviis true, however, that the merit question comes to the worst, the General could doubtless make a competence from litdents," at \$1,000 per subscription, was very favorably received, it will be recalled, by J. Pierpont Morgan and other discriminating collectors.

that President Roosevelt, favors a lock canal, and we believe it would be a everus build right. It should be our pride as a nation to make this the greatest engineering work the world has ever seen. Do it right, Mr. President, and

Mark Twain, whose latest aphorism is to the effect that it is no trouble to teach people how to be noble, is getting old at

Poultney Bigelow, having failed to speak when he had the chance, is in a position where he ought ever after to hold The easy and bland smile which China

was once celebrated for wearing has proved to be not the kind that won't come

the door of the beef trust is that it contrived to make a hero of a Pat Crowe. Technically speaking, there is doubt-

less something appropriate in railroading a rate bill through a House. The tariff bears witness to the fact

that other fortunes beside the tailor's may be custom-made.

A soft coal strike is not so hard to bear

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Peza, Snap Beans, Clovers, Gow . Peas, etc. Write for prices. Description of the second second

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE CONSTITUTION

Some Pertinent Observations By a Northern Pro-

a Northern Professor.

By JOHN W. BURGESS,
Professor in Columbia College.
Order and peace were quickly established everywhere, and the plundered and
impoverished South could at last take
hope and feel courage to make a new
effort to recover some degree of prosperity and some measure of domestic
content. For ten years the dark night
of domination by the negro and adventurer had rested upon this unhappy section, until it had been reduced to the
very abomination of desolation. Broken
in health and fortune, sick at heart,
conscious of the terrible degradation
which had been imposed upon them, and
politically ostracized, the better part of
the white population of the South had
staggered and groped through the hideous
experience of this period, and such of
them as had not perished during the
awful passage had now at las-been
relieved of the frightful scourge, and
half-dazed, as if just recovering from a
terrible nightmare, found themselves
again in the places of power and responsibility. But they brought with them, as
their dominant passion, undying hat-ed
of the Republican party as the author
of all their wees, and as their dominant
policy, the stern and unbending resolve
to stand together as one man against
every movement which had even the
slightest tendency toward 'a restoration
of the hated conditions from which they
had escaped. No sane mind can wonder
at "the solid South." Happiness, honor,
civilization, everything which makes existence endurable, demanded that the decent white men of the South should stand
shoulder to shoulder in defending their
families, their homes and their communities from any return of the vile plague
under which they had suffered so long
and so cruelly; and human instinct determined that this should be done in connection with that party which was hostile to the Republican party. The differences which lead to a fair fight and
the wounds which are received in it are
easily healed, but indignities heaped upon
a fallen foe create a bitterness of heart
that lasts so Between the North and the South

to convict and convert. More than a quarier of a century mis now passes, since the blunder-crime of Reconstruction played its baleful part in allenating the two sections of the country. Until four years ago little process had been made in reconciling them. It is said now that the recent war with Spain, in which men from the North and mens from the South marched under the same banner to battle and to victory has buried the hatchet forever between them. But they had done this many times before, and yet it did not prevent the attempt to destroy the Union. It cannot be in this alone that the South feels increased security against the doctrines and the policies and interferences of the Republican cles and interferences of the Republican party with regard to the negro question— the great question which has made and kept the South solidly Democratic.

the South solidly Democratic.
It is something far more significant that
substantial than this. It is to some the
pleasing, though to others startling, fact
that the Republican party, in its work
of imposing the sovereignty of the United
States upon sight, relillance at Assets has changed its views in regard to the political relation of races and has at last vitrually accepted the new ideas of the South upon that subject. The white men of the South need now have no further fear that the Republican party, or Republican administration, will ever again give themselves over to the vain imagination of the political equality of man. It is this change of mind and heart on the part of the North in regard to this vital question of Southern "State" policy which has caused the now much-talked-of reconciliation. Negro Rule in the South From the

Point of View of Political, Science and Ethical

Principle.

Principle.

From the point of view of a sound political science the imposition of universal negro suffrage upon the Southern communities, in some of which the negroes were in large majority, was one of the "blunder-crimes" of the century. There is something natural in the subordination of an inferior race to a superior race, even to the point of the ensiavement of the inferior race, but there is nothing natural in the opposite. It is entirely unnatural, rainous and utterly demoralizing and barbarizing to both races. It is difficult to believe that the creation of such a relation between the blacks and whites of the South was at all within the intentions of the framers of the Reconstruction acts. They were irritated the intentions of the tramers of the Re-construction acts. They were irritated because these communities would not ac-cord civil equality to the freedmen, would not accept the proposed Fourteenth Amendment, and had passed acts which created a new species of slavery or created a new species of slavery or quasi-slavery of the blacks. They thought they were placed between the alterna-tive of continuing military government in the South indefinitely or giving the negro the political power with which to main-

the political power with which to maintain his civil rights.

Opposition to military government in time of peace was an ingrained principle of the American people, and hiere was a large part of the people of the North, nearly all adhering to the Republican party, who believed that manhood suffrage was the true principle of a sound political science. And it was thought that the only way of creating "States" in the South which would suatian the Republican party was by giving the negro the suffrage. It is not suprising, then, that they adopted the course which they did. There was a third alternative, as has already been pointed out. viz., the placing of these communities under territorial civil government and keeping them there until the spirit of loyalty to the nation was established and the average of the control of the control of loyalty to the nation was established and the principle of civil equality among all citizens was made thoroughly secure. But, as has been said, the idea that these communities were "States" of the Union, notwithstanding their rebellion agalast the Unita States and their attempts secession from the Union, seemed to prohibit the following of this course, the only true and sound course. And so these unhappy communities were given over, as sham "States" of the Union, to the rule of the ignorant and vicious part of their population, to be sustained therein by the military power of the nation, under the excuse that that part alone was loyal.

A period of darkness now settled dewn

the excuse that that part alone was loyal.

A period of darkness now settled down upon these unhappy communities blacker and more hopeless than the worst experiences of the war. The conduct of the men who now appeared upon the sene as the creators of the new South was so tyrannic, corrupt, mean and vulgar as to repel the historian from attempting any detailed account of their doings, and incline him to the vaguest outline. Moreour, it is most difficult to fix upon reliable facts in this period of confusion and political night, illuminated only by the lurid gleams of passion and harred. It is best for the North, best for the South, best for the whole country, and best for the world that this terrible degradation of the South head the head of the lessons of warning acould be drawn from these experiences, instead of multiplying crimintations and recriminations in regard to them.

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J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

Rhymes for To-Day.

My Strange Walk.

The lady was supremely fair—
You could not beat her anywhere—
And far too grand for me;
And yet she walked there by my side
(I did not have the price to ride),
As pleasant as could be.

Mile after mile we swiftly tramped—My limbs were sore and somew

all limbs were sore and somewhat cramped;
I begged her please to slow;
Whereon she hissed out; "No, indeed!"
"But why," said I, "this frightful speed?"
She answered; "I don't know.

"This is no time," she cried, "to prate— Oh, hurry, or we will be late Where you and I must go!"
"And where is that," I holly ast— "This place where we must get so fast?" She said: "Well, I don't know."

That walk still haunts me in my dreams.
We shinnled mountains, forded streams,
Nor paused to eat or rest;
But as to who the dooce was she,
And whither she was hauling me,
I haven't ever guessed.

Merely Joking.

one Was,—Mrs. Nexdore: "I bought a new piece of music for my daughter to play, and I guess she'll master it soon. She was trying all the afternoon." Miss Pepprey: "Indeed, she was; very!"—Phil-adelphia Press.

A Light Sentence.—"I understand the author of that popular song got only \$500 for writing it." "Oh, well, perhaps it was a first offense. Did he pay the fine?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Very Cynical.—"A pretty girl, even if she is poor, can have all the attention she wants, can't she?" "Yes; there's only one that can beat her." "Who's that?" "A homely girl with the coin."— Detroit Free Press. Relieving Competition.—"I'm doin' me

best t'relieve th' unemploy'd dis winter,"
said Meandering Mike "Wot are youse
doin' for 'em?" asked his friend, Dismal
Dave. "I'm tryin' ev'ry day not to git
work," answered Meandering Mike,—Chicago Daily News. Shop Talk.—"Howja like y'r noo job, Mayme?" "Honest, Sadie, I ain't stick on lt." "Watcha kickin' about?" "Well, on it." "Watcha kickin' about?" "Well, if I don't do things right they'll get another girl, an' if I do things right, they

make me keep right on a-doin' Cleveland Leader. A Delicate Toucher,—"Yes, his delicacy of touch is quite marvellous," "Ah, a pianist?" "No; a society journalist."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Exotic.

In a land of perennial flowers, Transplanted, I see her to-day; 'Midst her tropical palm-covered bowers, Her own northern home far away.

Swelling buds burst with love, aromatic

There the sunshine is brightest, but softens,
Because of the light of her face,
And the twilight but lingers and length-

Regretting to part from her grace.

Yet the lingering gold of its fonting, Enshrined, sits enthroned in her halr And the moon rises out of the ocean, Reflecting the light it finds there.

And the white gravelled walkway grows And the waite gravened waiteway grows whiter,

Abashed at her purified tread,
While the soft Southern zephyrs blow lighter,
Caressing her exquisite head.

All the earth sings her praise to the ocean. The sea sends it sounding above And the heavens, in mute adoration, Have deepened the blue of its love

The New Tenant.

I rang the door-bell to my heart And yet my heart did not appear; "It's I!" I cried, "a fool thou art To keep me idly waiting here."

And when I would have turned away Amazed and piqued at such a thing, It opened wide the door—but nay, 'T was Hilda answered to my ring.

The Caller-Your art gallery is a treat. This picture especially is delightful; the values are so well behanced.
Mr. Porkham-That's right. Frame, \$200; picture same price.-Puck.

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